THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1797. [No 1814.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Iſland) Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 14th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

A LOT of LAND, lying a little Eaſtward of the Hay Scales, [illegible] Part of the Eſtate of the late HENRY [illegible], deceaſed; bounded Weſterly on Spring ſtreet [illegible] Feet, Southerly on Land [illegible] late [illegible] Almy's, Eaſterly and Northerly on Land of Daniel Lyman, Eighty-four Feet.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, January [illegible] 1797.

Gun Powder,

A Few Quarter-Caſks of an excellent Quality for Sale.—— Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY.

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or

[illegible] Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing.

Newport, January [illegible], 1797.

TO LET,

& Poſſeſſion given on the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, lying in Middletown, on Rhode-Iſland, about Ten Miles from Newport, late the Property of Thomas [illegible], containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres.—— Whoever wants to Hire, may know the Terms by applying to

THO. & SAML. PEABODY.

Newport, January [illegible], 1797.

WANTED,

A Black WOMAN, [illegible], to attend [illegible] in a [illegible]——[illegible], generous Wages will be given [illegible] paid.

Apply to the Printer.

Newport, Jan. [illegible], 1797.

[illegible]

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the [illegible], [illegible] Lower [illegible] to the Red Mill [illegible]. [illegible] enquire of

DANIEL W. [illegible].

Newport, January [illegible].

THE Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of BENONI PECKHAM, late of Newport, Barber, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Time.

HENRY PECKHAM,
EDWARD THURSTON.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY PECKHAM, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, January 2, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—— For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.——For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

To be ſold, at Public Vendue,

At Mr. ROBERT STEVENS' Wharf, on the 23d of January, 1797, (if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day.)——Sale to begin X o'Clock in the Morning,

800 Buſhels of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

PLAYING-CARDS,

By the Groce or ſingle Dozen,

HENRY VIII. and HIGHLANDERS,

FOR SALE BY

NATHAN B. MILLER.

December 19.

"Take ye wiſe Men, and underſtanding, and known among your Tribes, and I will make them Rulers over you."

THE great Patron of the Jews, not only inſcribed on the ſacred tablets the grand outlines of morality, but condeſcended to frame, for that people, a political conſtitution.——But it was not enough, to inſcribe wholeſome laws; it was likewiſe eſſential to have them wiſely adminiſtered. This could not be eſſected, by means of the ordinary caſt. Neither the Temple, the [illegible], nor the obſcure men of [illegible], in the opinion of Omniſcience, qualified [illegible] of government. [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] few heads were profound enough to [illegible] its receſſes; and, fewer hearts, pure enough to reſiſt its corruption.——Still it was indiſpenſible, however delicate and difficult, to elect from the maſs of men ſome, who ſhould aſpire to aſſiſt a chief, the "captains of hundreds, and the captains of thouſands," and the judges of the people. Now, were we to read, from infancy to extreme age, the volumes of Vattel, of Puffendorf, of Machiavel, or Blackſtone; and were familiar with the ſole buſineſs of life, it would be in vain to ſeek for a rule of election more accurate, than that preſcribed in the text. Whether Jews or Gentiles; whether thoſe of old time, or we of theſe latter ages, are the ſubjects, upright will be thoſe rulers, who are not only wiſe and ſagacious men, but ſo "known among the tribes" as to be of general celebrity.

I was led into theſe reflections, which ſeem to accord more with the cabinet, than with the church, by adverting to the preſent eventful epoch in the American hiſtory. The contemplated reſignation of Waſhington, the exiſtence of a popular faction in our government, the [illegible] pretenſions of different candidates for high and reſponſible office, the hopes of ſome, the fears of others, and the [illegible] of all. Theſe things cauſe us to ſtand on a perilous edge, and ſober men look ſad and are thoughtful.

Now, [illegible] for the [illegible] of a great and good man, is to endeavour, as far as poſſible, to obtain a deſerving ſucceſſor. The antidote to the poiſon of faction muſt conſiſt in the diminution of its ſtrength, and the [illegible] of competition [illegible] be precluded by forgetting party, private and local intereſts, and giving the general ſuffrage for [illegible] of genius and integrity. That form of government [illegible] to be ſtable, whoſe officers are [illegible], and whoſe [illegible]. It we aſſign the poſt of honor to thoſe who are wiſe and [illegible], [illegible] well kept; even if Waſhington exchange his political eminence, for the leſs dangerous height of Mount Vernon.

The ſame rule, which we ſhould obſerve in choice of [illegible] the people [illegible] our chief. Americans, if ye take wiſe men, and [illegible] ſtanding, and known among your tribes, [illegible] ark of Federal [illegible].

[illegible] with the ſage Oriental, who [illegible] that "great men are not always wiſe, neither do the aged underſtand judgment,"—[illegible] ſhould think, a man [illegible] and years, better qualified for a ruler, than [illegible] and a young man.

A [illegible], and [illegible] piety, every rational [illegible] muſt prefer to a Deiſt, [illegible]. [illegible] an admirer of the "Age of Reaſon," [illegible] ſtory [illegible] age.

Above [illegible] American ought to have no attachments, [illegible] for his country. The United States [illegible] that his [illegible] may have [illegible] voyaging the Atlantic, "My [illegible], at every day's report," of [illegible] and [illegible]. But neither [illegible] are to be found in England, [illegible]. With thoſe nations, [illegible] we have nothing to do. Our work [illegible] Home, it is here. Let the Agriculture [illegible] given the [illegible], let [illegible] Commerce unfurl her canvas, and [illegible] to inquire, whether the Secretary [illegible] guillotined the [illegible] and [illegible] has been call [illegible].

THE LAY PREACHER.

[illegible] LUNGING HOUSE WIFE.

THE lounging houſewife riſes in the morning in [illegible] LAZY FOLKS are ever in a [illegible]—She has [illegible] on her clothes properly, but ſhe can do it at ANY TIME. She draws on her [illegible], but leaves [illegible]; her handkerchief is [illegible] acroſs her neck, her ſhoes down at the heels; ſhe [illegible] with her hair over her eyes; [illegible] ſhe [illegible], reſolved [illegible] THE [illegible] and [illegible] folks who are [illegible] feet, are uſually [illegible] over the houſe, and all day, they BEGIN EVERY THING, AND FINISH NOTHING. In the midſt of the poor woman's hurry, ſomebody comes in, ſhe is in a flutter, runs into the next room, pins up her gown and handkerchief, hurries back with heels thumping the floor. "Oh dear you have catched us all in the [illegible]! I intended to have cleaned up, before any perſon came in, but I had every thing to do this morning; in the mean time, ſhe catches hold of the broom, and begins to ſweep [illegible] the duſt riſes, and ſtifles every ſoul preſent.—This is ill manners indeed, to bruſh the duſt into a neighbour's face— but the woman is VERY SORRY IT HAPPENED SO.

Many a [illegible] has thus been entertained with APOLOGIES [illegible] DUST, at a friend's houſe; and whereever this takes place, depend on it, the miſtreſs puts off to ANY TIME, that is, to NO TIME, what ought to be done at the PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE SUN.

WOOD IS MONSTROUS DEAR.

AND ſo will any thing elſe be, if half of it is waſted. "A penny ſaved is as good as a penny earned." This was one of Doctor Franklin's maxims, and it is worth more than one of Dr. Franklin's ſtores. The PROMPTER wrote in the ſummer ſeaſon, or he lived where wood was plenty, otherwiſe he certainly would not have omitted to ſatirize a folly, which one may obſerve in almoſt every claſs of people, and which is perhaps more abſurd, though little attended to, than any which fell under the laſh of his ingenious pen. *Wood is monſtrous dear*, ſays a very kind huſband to his drowſing wife, while he ſits within two feet of a very large fire, changing from ſide to ſide, and rubbing his legs to prevent their bliſtering; at the ſame time drawing up his upper lip, and ſpreading his hand to protect his eyes. But alas! poor man, he does not notice that the door is open at his back in the ſtreet, which lets in a current of air through the room almoſt ſufficient to turn a windmill.

I ſtept into a large houſe the other day, as I was travelling, to warm my fingers; it was extremely cold;—the good woman, with a towel and a [illegible] petticoat over her ſhoulders, was cringing over the fire with ſeveral children. Three doors were open, and ſeveral ſquares of glaſs were broken from the windows. "I am ſorry," ſaid ſhe, "our room is ſo cold, but this winter *wood is monſtrous dear*." I turned my head round towards the doors. She underſtood me. "Moll," ſaid ſhe, as Moll was going up into the open chamber to get a ſieve, "what do you leave the doors open for?" "La, mother, I am only going to get the ſieve, and ſhall be back in three minutes." Now that was the very miſchief. Three minutes in a windy day will let more cold into a room than you can drive out in thirty. It coſts nothing to ſhut the door; and that is the way to make wood cheap, for it takes but half the quantity; and then you may be warm without roaſting, and cool without freezing. But where [illegible] is not made "the order of the day" for every one to ſhut the door after them, *Moll will always be gone after the ſieve*. In ſhort, all the alteration that is neceſſary is [illegible] inſtead of ſaying, "Shut the door when you come back," ſay "Come back and ſhut the door." Kitchens are dreadful apt to be cold, is a common ſaying. No more than any other room I ſay. True, they generally have more doors in them than any other rooms, and theſe doors are dreadful apt to be left open. When I paſs through a kitchen, and ſee the ſervants curled up under the mantle-piece, and a dozen doors wide open, I ſcarcely know which I ſhould moſt predominate, whether to [illegible] at their careleſſneſs or pity their ſtupidity.——I heard an excellent tender-hearted woman ſay, "It is cruel hard, my dear, not to let them have wood enough to warm themſelves in the kitchen, although it is dear." "True," ſays the huſband, "not to let them is humane," "but it would be harder to warm the room in ſuch a ſituation as they keep it; you might as well try to heat the garden or the orchard."

Suppoſe you ſhould ſee a man with two or three waiſtcoats on, and as many coats, but all of them unbuttoned to his ſhirt, in a bitter cold day; would you pronounce him a mad man or a fool?

When I ſee a front door open in the winter, and the inner one not making [illegible] within an inch or two when it is ſhut, I pronounce that the owner buys his wood "*monſtrous dear*;" ſomebody is always gone "after the ſieve."

I lately heard of an indolent farmer, who had as ſore a trouble as carrying wood when it is ſo monſtrous dear. His own hogs would get into his own cornfield. True, he had not mended the fence for the ſeaſon. He thought it was cheaper to yoke them; he did ſo, and ringed them; but ſtill they got in. "What ſhall I do, neighbour?" ſaid he. "I would adviſe you," he anſwered, "to keep ringing and yoking them till you are out of patience, and then do what you ought to have done at firſt —[illegible] up your fence."

My good friends, with your freezing backs, one word of [illegible] advice only; for I muſt be going.—Bring [illegible], ply the bellows, pile on more wood, and [illegible] your [illegible] of patience, then do what you ought to have done at firſt—Go and *ſhut the door*.

THE TRAVELLER.

LONDON, October 15.

A few months before Tippoo Saib's eldeſt ſon was married, which took place about 4 or 5 years ago, a proclamation was iſſued throughout his dominions, forbidding any perſon on pain of death, to be married until the Royal nuptials were conſummated. The time was fixed for the ceremony, and on that day twenty-five thouſand couple were joined together, and partook of an entertainment prepared in honor of the day.

October 26.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that on Saturday information was received that the Malabar Man of War, of 54 guns, [illegible], one of the Convoy of our Jamaica Fleet, foundered at Sea on the 11th inſt. Happily, juſt as ſhe was going down, the Martha Merchantman, Captain Sedr[illegible], hove in ſight, and was fortunate enough to ſave the whole of the crew, with whom ſhe arrived ſafe at Portſmouth on Friday.

Portſmouth, October 24.

Arrived this day the Telamachus Cutter from Gibraltar, with Diſpatches, ſaid to be of a very important nature; but the greateſt ſecrecy as to particulars is obſerved on board.

Fresh European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Hope. Capt. Edgerton, arrived at New London, in 36 Days from Liverpool, viz.

PARIS, October 29.

LORD MALMESBURY's EMBASSY.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

[FROM LE MERCURE OF THE 28TH INSTANT.]

THE NEGOCIATIONS, scarcely commenced between Lord Malmesbury and the Minister for foreign affairs *are already suspended*. In the first conference, it was reminded of the English negociator, if he was furnished with powers and instructions from other belligerent powers to stipulate in their name? He answered *No*—but he added, that when the Directory shall have explained themselves, on the principle laid down in his Memorial (we shall give all the important papers relative to this grand negociation) he would despatch couriers to give an account to the different courts of the state of the negociation, and to receive their orders. It was then asked the Ambassador, if he could not at least specify the principle of the concessions which concern the French Republic and Great Britain? He answered, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would expedite couriers, and likewise request instructions on this point.

The following is the Memorial of the Ambassador

MEMORIAL

Delivered to the Minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs, by Lord Malmesbury.

His Britannic Majesty having, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himself, to the speediest healing even of partial inequality, and to ensure by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe; his Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that so many end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negociation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of the negociation for a peace generally relate to the restitutions and possessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the war.

Great Britain, after the uninterrupted success of her naval war, finds herself in a situation to have no restitution to demand of France; from which, on the contrary, she has taken effects, colonies and countries of the highest importance, and of a nature almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made on the continent of Europe, conquests which his Majesty can be the less indifferent, as they affect important interests of his people, and the most sacred engagements of his crown, are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many nations, lead him, in this situation of affairs, to consider the means of procuring terms of peace, just and equitable for all the Belligerent Powers, and calculated to ensure, in future, the general tranquility.

It is on this footing then, that he proposes to negociate by offering to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this first overture, his Majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself in a future extensive manner, on the application of the principle to the different objects which may be discussed between the respective parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions into which his Majesty has authorized his Minister to enter; as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the negociation is known.

But his Majesty cannot dispense with declaring, that if this generous and equitable offer shall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the difficulties which may arise, may fail in the defined object, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed which may result from it, shall be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or acceded by his Majesty.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

Paris Oct 24 1796.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY.

By the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The 4th Brumaire. (Oct 25)

The Executive Directory having furnished me with full powers to treat for peace with Great Britain, I had yesterday (3d Brumaire) my first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty. He presented to me the original of his powers, sealed with the seal of Great Britain, and certified the copy by which he had before presented to me unsigned; and which I had laid before the Directory.

We entered into discussions.—Lord Malmesbury presented to me the memorial which I laid before the Directory. I observed to him that, speaking in the name of the allies of Great-Britain, and negociating for their interests, he was, doubtless, furnished with their powers and instructions. He answered me, that he was not; but that when the Directory should have explained itself upon the principle laid down in his memorial, he would expedite couriers, to give to the different courts an account of the negociations, and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could, at least, specify the principle of concession in what concerned the Republic and the government of Great Britain? He replied, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would send a courier and demand instructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to say to Lord Malmesbury, that I would lay his memorial before the Directory: that I would take its orders, and impart to him its answer.

(Signed) CHA. DELACROIX.

ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORY.

The Executive Directory orders the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to make the following answer to Lord Malmesbury:—

The Executive Directory see with pain, that at the moment when they had reason to hope for the very speedy return of peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, the proposition of Lord Malmesbury offers nothing but dilatory, or very distant means of bringing the negociation to a conclusion.

The Directory observe, that if Lord Malmesbury would have treated separately, as he was formally authorized by the tenour of his credentials, the negociations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two powers, those of the allies of Great-Britain, multiplies the combinations, encreases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congress, the forms of which it is known are always tardy, and requires the accession of powers, which hitherto have displayed no desire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord Malmesbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus without prejudging the intentions of Lord Malmesbury; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without supposing that he had received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to affirm, that the British government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propositions the separate negociations of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay occasioned by themselves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of Lord Malmesbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more favourable forms, of the propositions made last year by Mr. Wickham: and that it presents but a distant hope of peace.

The Executive Directory further observe, with regard to the principle of conciliation advanced by Lord Malmesbury, that such principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot receive the basis of negociation; that the first point for consideration are, the common necessity of a speedy and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute cessions might destroy, and then the means which the Belligerent powers may possess—the one to retain conquests made at a time when it was supported by a great number of allies, now detached from the coalition, and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies, have almost all either become its allies, or neuter.

Nevertheless, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as soon as Lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs sufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will give a speedy answer to the new propositions which shall be presented, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French Republic. (Signed)

REVELLIERE LEPEAUX President,
LAGARDE, Gen. Secretary.

After receiving this answer, Lord Malmesbury wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him, without which it is evident he cannot act. Thus, supposing that the British cabinet have really in view a new Aix-la-Chapelle, and that they are really anxious to take efficacious measures for giving speedy farther action to the Directory, the negociations will at least be suspended for some time.—(*Le Messager du Soir.*)

BRUSSELS, October 22.

General Bournonville, on account of the want of discipline in his army, has declared, that all those who were to distinguish as to pillage should be shot without mercy.

PARIS, October 31.

Much is said of the immense preparations making for an invasion of England; we must, said Cato, destroy Carthage; we shall never conquer the Romans but in Rome, said Hannibal and Mithridates. Marshal Saxe often repeated, that the English would never be conquered but in London; we think, that if the British Government refuses to accept just conditions of Peace, and if they persist in arming Europe against the Republic, we must carry the war to the banks of the Thames, and force the Government to accept the olive branch. We do not dissemble the multiplied dangers of such an enterprize; success is doubtful; but, perhaps, it is necessary to hazard it, for the repose of Europe, and the glory of the French Republic.

November 2

A private letter from Geneva announces, that the inhabitants of Bâsle, informed of the departure of the English, and that they were making preparations to blow up the fort by two mines, took up arms against them, and detained the Governor as prisoner.

The Dey of Algiers is exerting himself in the most spirited manner to maintain the independence of his ports! The English having intrenched that independence, and taken a Spanish frigate there, the Algerines have reclaimed it! and are preparing their whole maritime force!

November 6.

Citizens Directors,

I hasten to communicate to the Executive Directory the reception of letters from Brest of the 31st ult. (Nov.) brought by an extraordinary Courier, which announce that a General Revolution has just taken place in Ireland.—This interesting news came by two ships brought into the Road the same evening by our privateers, and which latterly sailed from Liverpool. Their Captains state, that the Irish, after taking possession of 30,000 stand of arms in Dublin, attacked and defeated 20,000 English troops; that the Militia joined the Insurgents; and that the whole country is in a state of insurrection. The arrest, and some other arbitrary proceedings of which the English Minister is accused, seemed to have provoked this commotion.

Health and Respect
TRUGUET.

General Bournonville to the Executive Directory,
Mulheim, 3d Brumaire.

I had the honor to give you an account yesterday of the attack of the Army made by the Enemy in the night between the 29th and 30th Vendemaire, on the head of the bridge and the isle of Neuwied; he has projected nothing less than to make the Garrison Prisoners of War and to raze the works, and finally to cut off the communication of the left wing with the right of the Army. This attack cost the Enemy more than 4000 men.

BOURNONVILLE.

LONDON, November 7.

The peasants of the Black Forest have captured, near Rheinfelden, the whole reserve artillery of Moreau's army.

On the 24th ult. the Directory, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, notified the *evacuation* of Corsica by the English. Deputies from Bastia and several of the Communes of Corsica, have arrived at Leghorn, to take the oath of fidelity to the Republic; and the Primary Assemblies have met for the purpose of declaring their acceptance of the French Constitution. This message from the Directory was immediately followed by a motion from Lecointre, that the importation and sale of English merchandize in France should be forever prohibited. A debate ensued upon this motion, and that part of it, which related to the prohibition to import English merchandise, was agreed to.

A letter from Vienna says "The French courier, who lately arrived here, was sent by the Directory to General Buonaparte, and by him to our Court. The universal belief is, that he has brought proposals for an armistice and a negociation. General Bournonville, in the letter which he sent to Field Marshal Wurmser to demand a pass, stated, that the early delivery of his message was of the utmost importance. The Emperor, as soon as he heard the object of his mission, gave orders to treat him with the utmost kindness, but no person can visit him without a card of admission from our Minister for Foreign Affairs. This application is made at a time when England, on her side, has sent proposals to France for a negociation, a crime of which the French Government seem desirous to profit.

"The Courier is still in Vienna, and is daily served at dinner with eight, and at supper with six dishes. He has visited the Theatre and other public places but not on foot nor without an escort. Since his arrival, the Emperor has been constantly in Council with the Ministers.

November 10.

Yesterday his Majesty signed an Order in Council, granting Letters of Marque and Reprisals against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain. We understand there will be no Counter Declaration on the part of our Court, of the Manifesto of the Court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any; the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

November 15.

By one of the Hamburgh Mails was received a private letter from Berlin; it contains the following passages:

"The prospect of a General Peace approaches nearer. His Prussian Majesty, either alarmed at the rapid successes and military prowess of Austria, or apprehensive that Russia (in conjunction with Sweden) will now take a part with the *strongest*, or from motives of attachment to the Stadtholder and his family remembered, has declined to interfere in the impending negociation at Paris. It is publicly spoken here (Berlin) that instructions are sent to the Prussian Minister at Paris, to intimate to the Directory, that his Majesty is anxious to see Peace restored to Europe; that the offers of the Court of London are equitable; that his Majesty wishes Holland should be no obstacle to the General Treaty, as Great Britain will be ever ready to restore the Dutch property, the Capes and other conquests, as soon as Holland resumes a proper form of government.

"These instructions are said to contain a threat, in case the Directory should refuse to listen to proper terms, that *other means must be taken to put a period to the present destructive War.*"

From here a silence for some days on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's negociation, we hope the happiest conclusion may be drawn, viz. that things are going on in a train which promises fair for a speedy adjustment.

Admiral Richery has to keep clear of three British squadrons—those of Admiral Mann, Thompson, and Curtis. If he gets safe into his own ports, he has what the sailors call "the Devil's luck, and his own too."

The three Hamburgh Mails due since Wednesday last, arrived in Town this Morning. By the letters which they bring, it appears that General Wurmser gained a complete victory over the French at Marmirole, on the 7th ult. The loss of the latter, in the action, was between 4 and 5000 men killed and taken, besides several pieces of cannon, many ammunition waggons, all their magazines, and a military chest.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 27th ult. confirm the accounts of the signal advantages obtained by the Archduke over General Moreau between the 24th and 29th of October. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was about 2000 men; that of the French was considerably greater, some accounts making it amount to 8000 men. It seems to have been the object of Moreau to raise the siege of Kehl, with a view to secure a retreat over the Rhine at Strasbourgh; but the activity of the Archduke had defeated this scheme; and after several actions, in which he must have sustained very great loss, he was compelled to make good his passage at Hunningen.

November 17

Yesterday an account was received from Dover, stating, that intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraph to Lisle, a few hours before the sailing of a vessel from Calais, that an engagement had taken place between the Austrian General Alvinzy and the French General Massena, on the 20th ult. near Trieste, in which the former were defeated; the French having made about 3000 Croats and a number of Officers prisoners. The cannon and all the baggage of the Austrians also fell into their hands.

From the RHINE.

Kehl was surrounded on the 26th ult. by 15,000 Austrians, and every thing ready to storm that fort at a moment's notice. The attack was only postponed till the Archduke arrived.

The particulars of General Kray's attack on the French at Nieuwid are not detailed; but the loss of the Republicans is stated to exceed that of the Imperialists. Since that time both armies have been reinforced.

Some of the foreign prints we have perused speak of the defeat of Moreau's army to be complete—nay, some state it to be annihilated—and that it is not in the power of the French Government to re-organize their three great armies.

HAGUE, October 20.

The day before yesterday a letter was read in the Convention from Batavia, stating that the English had taken all our settlements in the East-Indies, except Batavia and two settlements in Java.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a deputation from the Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania, waited on the President of the United States, when the following Address was delivered to him by the Grand Master:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

The Address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Most respected Sir and Brother,

Having announced your intention to retire from public labour to that refreshment to which your pre-eminent services, for near half a century, have so justly entitled you, permit the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at this last Feast of our Evangelic Master St. John, on which we can hope for an immediate communication with you, to join the grateful voice of our country in acknowledging that you have carried forth the principles of the Lodge into every walk of your life by your constant labours for the prosperity of that country; by your unremitting endeavours to promote order, union and brotherly affection amongst us; and lastly, by the vows of your farewell address to your brethren and fellow-citizens—an address which, we trust, our children's children will ever look upon as a most invaluable legacy from a Friend, a Benefactor and a Father.

To these our grateful acknowledgments (leaving to the impartial pen of History to record the important events in which you have borne so illustrious a part) permit us to add our most fervent prayers, that, after enjoying, to the utmost span of human life, every felicity which the Terrestrial Lodge can afford, you may be received by the Great Master Builder of this World, and of Worlds unnumbered, into the ample fellowship of that celestial Lodge, in which alone distinguished virtues and distinguished labours can be eternally rewarded.

By the unanimous order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,
WM. MOORE SMITH, G. M.
December 27th, A. L. 5796.

To which the President was pleased to reply

Fellow Citizens and Brothers
of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,

I HAVE received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection, mingled with those sentiments for the Society which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an instrument, in the hands of Providence, to promote order and peace, upon a solid foundation, the true principles of government, in a labour, the result of which, we us hope, will prove, through all ages, a Sanctuary for Brothers and a Lodge for the Virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all meet hereafter, in that eternal Temple, whose Builder is the Great Architect of the Universe.

G. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, January, 2.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 27.

"Capt. Barkey has arrived at Norfolk, with two frigates, and is himself at Baltimore, and publicly declares, he has received orders from the Directory to capture all American vessels bound to and from English ports, either in Europe or elsewhere."

The north river is frozen over, so as to render it passable on the ice—a circumstance which has not been experienced here for some years before.

NEW-LONDON, January 5.

A Paris Journal of the 10th November, has the following article:

"We are assured that Lord Malmesbury has made to the Directory the proposal for an armistice between England and France."

On the Lower Rhine the Austrians made, on the 22d ult. a bold, but unsuccessful attempt to render themselves masters of the bridge-head near Neuwied, and to cut off the communication between the right and left wings of the French army. Their loss appears to have been very considerable on this occasion; and the French, under Bournonville, maintained their position. If we are to admit the French account, they made 1000 prisoners, 400 of whom were wounded; and the affair, on the whole, cost the Austrians, 4000 men.

"It is reported, that there has been concluded between Spain and Portugal, a Convention, stating, that all the ports of the latter are to be shut against the English during the war."

From Italy it appears, that Mantua still holds out. General Wurmser has lately made several ineffectual sorties, and the surrender of the garrison is very shortly expected to take place.

Moreau has requested of the Directory, that Pichegru may be appointed to command the army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

In a letter to the Directory, Gen. Moreau states, that on the 8th of October, (27th Vendemaire) his right wing was attacked in the passes of Holt, St. Petre, and St. Mergen; but they were defended. On the 19th, Prince Charles made a fresh attack; the French General Beaupuis was killed; Moreau preserved his position; killed 500 Austrians, and took 130 prisoners. The two armies were engaged every day; without much loss on either side from the 13th to the 25th, when Moreau took post at Attinger, and the next day passed the Rhine at Neuenguen; and altho' the Austrians were encamped but a league distant, they did not molest his passage.

President Washington's Address on his Resignation, is published in the London and Liverpool papers.

German accounts say, that the French, in their retreat through Suabia, destroyed above *forty villages by fire!*

The fundamental plan of the new Constitution of the Batavian Republic, has been agreed upon by the Committee appointed to frame the same; one only dissenting. The Legislative Body is divided into two Councils; one to consist of 30, and the other of 60 members. The organization is almost similar to that of France.

A Dutch fleet despatched from Holland, for the purpose of retaking the Cape of Good-Hope, were all captured on the 17th of August, at anchor in Saldanha-Bay. ——The Dutch squadron consisted of two ships of 68 guns, one 54, one 44, one 36, one 28, one 26, one 18, and a store-ship; commanded by Rear-Admiral Lucas. They appear to have been weakly manned, the ships of the line having less than 450 seamen and troops, and the others in proportion. The British fleet which captured them, consisted of seven ships of the line, a 50, and several of smaller force, commanded by Admiral Elphinstone. The Dutch Admiral surrendered by capitulation, without firing a gun.

The King of Sardinia is dead. The Prince of Piedmont succeeds him.

Admiral Richery was spoken with Nov. 28 in the Bay of Biscay, by a Danish ship.

The fear of a French invasion, rather increases in England; and the Ministry endeavour to promote the alarm.

The Swedish Ambassador has left Paris, and arrived in England.

NEWPORT, January 10.

Sunday Morning, the 8th Inst. at Sunrise, the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Standing Thermometer descended to 2 Degrees below 0—in an Easterly Situation in the open Air—and it varied but little from 0 most of the Day.—Monday, the 9th, at the same Hour in the Morning, and in the same Situation, it stood at 8 Degrees above 0—Confirming 8 Degrees Difference in the State of the Weather between these Days.—The Pocket Thermometer was several Degrees lower.

The subject of a new Constitution has been before the Legislature of Virginia, and is referred to the People for their Instructions.

The Brig June, Capt. Lillibridge, from Cape Francois, arrived here on the 6th Instant. On the 24th Ult. in Lat. 37, N. Long. 73. W. spoke the Snow Industry, Timothy Russell, Master, from St. Ubes bound to Philadelphia, out 15 Days, in great Distress for Want of Provisions and Water, and being very leaky. In blowing a heavy Gale, Capt. Lillibridge was unable to assist him, having lay by him 24 Hours for that Purpose, but lost Sight of him during the Night.

The next Day after leaving the Cape, Capt. Lillibridge fell in with a British Fleet of 8 or 10 Sail of the Line, with some Frigates, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, cruising off the Port; and was boarded from the Last Frigate.

MARRIED]—Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, of Boston, to Miss PATTY CLARKE, of this Town.

DIED]—On Wednesday Night, the 14th Ult. at Presque'Isle, his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Commander in Chief of the Federal Army.

—In this Town, Mrs. MARY CLARKE, Relict of Mr. Peleg Clarke, formerly of this Place, in the 85th Year of her Age.

—Capt. JOHN WANTON, in the 74th Year of his Age. Formerly a noted nautical Commander, out of this Port.

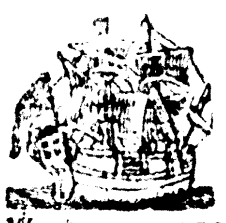
CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan 9

ENTERED, *from*

Brig Orange, Jones,		St. Croix
—— Gracy, Collins,		Port-au Prince
—— June, Lillibridge,		Cape Francois
Sloop Liberty, Hull,		Ditto
—— Rotche, Bowen,		St. Thomas's
—— Speedwell, Ingraham,		Martinique
—— Ranger, Allin,		Turk's Island
—— Liberty, Luce,		New York
—— Dorcas, Gardner,		Ditto
—— Betsey, Hatch,		Ditto
Schooner Ranger, Brown,		Ditto
—— Betty, Southwick,		Boston

CLEARED.
NONE.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN, (South-Carolina)



The Sloop Eagle,
JOHN EARL, Master,

Eighty Tons Burthen; has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, sails remarkably fast, and is a safe Vessel.—She will sail, Wind and Weather permitting, the 15th Instant.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

Newport, January 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Fresh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to
GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to; and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his Sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 1,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

CLARKE COOKE

Informs the Public and his Customers in particular,

That he has just received from Boston and New York, and has for Sale, at his Shop, next Door South to Messrs. GREEN and TILLINGHAST, in Thames-Street,

A General Assortment of Dry GOODS, suitable for the Season.

And would likewise inform them, that he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, in all its various Branches, with the greatest Despatch, and hopes to merit their Favours by a strict Attention to their Commands.

He has some Cassimeres and superfine Broadcloths, of the first Quality, and most fashionable Colours, with which he will supply his Customers on the lowest Terms.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 7 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 2, 1796.

Fine and superfine FLOUR, that is of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by
GIBBS & CHANNING.

November 29, 1796.

Genuine Drugs and Medicines.

Inquire at the SIGN of

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

In THAMES STREET,

Where you may be supplied with the above, and a complete Affortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, &c. upon the moft reafonable Terms, Wholefale and Retail.—Alfo, genuine

PATENT MEDICINES.

Among which are the following viz.

ANDERSON's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
James's Analeptic Ditto,
Jackson's Ditto,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Bateman Oil,
Haarlem Ditto,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Lozenges of Tolu, for Coughs
Refined Liquorice for Do.
Cundell's improved Balſam of Honey for Ditto.
Pongean Sperating Salts,
Cephalic Snuff
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Stoughton's Elixir,
Jones's Fever Powders,
Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth,
Hemmer's Eſſence of Pearl for Ditto,
Turlington's Balſam,
London Court Plaiſter,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Squire's Grand Elixir.

They return their Thanks to former Cuſtomers, and requeſt a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, December 27th 1796

TO LET—Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North Kingſtown about Three Miles W. S. W. from Belcher's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.—The other, on this Iſland, about Three Miles North of this Town, containing 133 Acres.

Alſo to LET as ſoon as may be wanted

Six ſeparate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in exceeding Order, either for Meadow or Paſturage.—For further Particulars, enquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, December 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

A CHOICE Lot of Land, known by the Name of *Baker's ſpring Lot*, near Mr. Bunker's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another Lot, called the *Mine Lot*, at Green End containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and contiguous to the Town for paſturing.

If not Sold by the above Time, they will then be to Let.

For Particulars inquire of

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN.

Newport, December 27th 1796

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has juſt opened his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; ſome excellent ſmoked Herring, Dry Bale &c. a Quantity of Ox-Ware Salt, Pine Lumber, Joiſts, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the beſt of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

Superfine and Common Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Snuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, ſhip Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Town Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SILVESTER PEARCE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council, do hereby call on all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term.

PETER PHILLIPS, } *Commiſſioners.*
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſtrator.*

November 14 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſtand Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

ALSO

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted a good Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

JUſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A Compleat Table Services,
Water Pieces,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes, with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Plate and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Plate Ditto, or Tarts,
Fine Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at the Store, before Candles, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796

TO be ſold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peter Caſey's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS. Inquire of JOHN CARSON.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLORS. Alſo an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT, and an aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of exceeding fine SPANISH SEGARS, and SIX SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on HOLMES's *Wharf, by Wholeſale and Retail,*

Jamaica Spirits, 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix RUM, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of firſt Quality Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
GREEN TEA, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harneſs complete will be ſold for Cash, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

BAR-IRON, and Raven's DUCK.

A new Veſſel of 60 Tons Burthen, will be launched in about 20 Days, ſuitable for a Packet.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He gives the higheſt Price for Hogſhead HOOPS, in Cash.

N. B. He has for Sale, about 130 Barrels of MEDEIRA.

N. Hall continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaihn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Montana Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Iland BANK——Inquire of the Caſhier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Elizabeth Miller

Moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received from Boſton, an extenſive Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and Engliſh,
Capers,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyſon Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
Bohea Tea,
Caſſia,
Nutmegs, freſh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muſcovado Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2,
Pepper—Pimento,
FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Loaf Cake, by the Groce,

With many other Articles unneceſſary to mention.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth,
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS &c.

Newport, Oct 24, 1796

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—French Stoves—Cabooſes, Oval and Cloſe Caſt Stoves—Alſo Cabooſes, of various Kinds.

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Holland Gin—Boards—Weſt India and New-England Rum and Molaſſes—by the Hogſhead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Caſk—Pork, Raiſins, Flour, Sugar, Grind Stone Axes &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Iland.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or in Quantities,
Miſtick and Philadelphia LIME, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter-Caſk,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal,
3 Caſks of Carolina Indigo, of the firſt Quality.

He has alſo at the ſame Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Iſland Rum—the beſt London Porter—Molaſſes—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Caſtile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.